Annexes

journal or publication title	JOURNAL OF WORLD HERITAGE STUDIES
volume	SPECIAL ISSUE 2019
page range	174-184
year	2019
URL	http://doi.org/10.15068/00157699

Annexes

Annex 1: CBWNCL 2018 Participants Abstracts

The confluence of environment and history in the cultural landscape of Pulicat Lagoon by Xavier Benedict

Pulicat Lagoon is the second largest water body in India, covering an area of 757 sq.km. Located in the North of Chennai, it is a testimony of living heritage, integrating monsoon heritage and cultural values of South India. This several-million-years-old lagoon is one of the five wetlands which attract monsoon clouds to bring rain to the South-East Coast, and has scripted strong maritime history, as well as bridged transnational shared heritage links. This paper will bring forth the attention to the values of this wetland which brings to this region of India a very characteristic cultural landscape, and ecological biodiversity. The traditional fishing practice called *paadu*-system, and its character to absorb shock during natural disasters with the support of Buckingham Canal stretching 796 km proves as a lifeline of this Coast. The sustainable living and development which was the way of life for several thousand years is endangered. The paper attempts to bring forth holistic strategies for a sustainably shared landscape restoration.

Historic Cities of The Straits of Malacca UNESCO World Heritage Site: Threats And Challenges by Rohayah Che Amat

There is an increasing number of threats in the UNESCO World Heritage Sites that are threatening their Outstanding Universal Value (OUV). This paper presents the cultural impacts of the new development projects in the UNESCO World Heritage Site of the Straits of Malacca, composed of two cities: Melaka and George Town. Apart from potentially lose their World Heritage status, the interventions would erode the character of the heritage sites due to the inadequate urban planning, that lacks of a proper zoning for urban development that would respect the boundaries of the protected cultural heritage properties. There are legal instruments for the conservation of both cities, but the absence of a proper management plan and effective enforcement is causing the erosion of their values. Moreover, there is no specific model or management system for controlling the vulnerabilities to hazards in both cities, that would increase due to the new development projects. An integrated disaster risk management plan needs to be developed, which would take into consideration the threats and challenges that will aid the decision-making process in the future.

The Mixed Heritage Values of Mayon Volcano Natural Park and the Place of Narrative in Disaster Response by Jefferson Chua

This study focuses on the 2006 disaster brought about by the effects of Typhoon Reming/Durian on the communities surrounding Mayon Volcano, the government's response, and possibilities for making cultural and natural heritage protection an essential resource in disaster mitigation. The typhoon and the ensuing lahars and landslides claimed 1,266 lives when dikes designed to mitigate the effects of flooding were not able to withstand the volume of the displaced volcanic material which had built up because of Mayon's recent volcanic activity. The measures taken and the subsequent government response show that while there were adequate mechanisms in place to address individual disaster scenarios, the 2006 disaster demonstrated the need for a more holistic understanding of vulnerability and disaster response and mitigation. This can be achieved by incorporating heritage values into disaster mitigation policy, especially in a site like Mayon where cultural and natural values are inextricably linked to each other.

Integrated approach for disaster resilience & management at Mahasthan heritage site by Mohammad Sazzad Hossain

The archaeological remains of Mahasthan and its surroundings exhibit significant interchange of human values through cultural practices, religious beliefs, social norms, etc., since the 4th century B.C until the 18th century A.D, in Bengal. On developments in its township, the site evolved as overlapping layers of intervention, sometimes superimposed and sometimes juxtaposed on the fabric in different phases of development. Heavy rainfall is a serious threat to the ancient brick structures. In 2004-2005 a large portion of the Eastern rampart wall collapsed due to heavy rainfall. Moreover, archaeological structures in situ were not exposed due to lack of any comprehensive approach for disaster resilience and management. This study will explore the archaeological layers in order to introduce an integrated drainage system for the heritage site.

Dujiangyan Ancient Town in Sichuan Province, China by Huaiyun Kou

Dujiangyan ancient town is the entrance of an ancient Tea-Horse trade route adjacents to the World Heritage Site Dujiangyan Irrigation System. The existing built environment shaped from 1522 to 1566 AD, includes the city wall, mosques, and traditional wooden houses, surrounded by mountains and rivers. The area suffered the Wenchuan earthquake (magnitude 8.0) in 2008, where over 80% of buildings were damaged. The local government launched three years reconstruction with multiple objectives of heritage conservation, housing improvement, and tourism development. The reconstruction enhanced the seismic performance of the buildings, improved the infrastructures, enforced the traditional spatial features, and stimulated the tourism. While the residents have reduced sharply from 15,000 to 2,000 with the functional transition from residential to commercial, earthquakes and mudslides still threaten the ancient town. How to assess the reconstruction impact on the resilience and how to improve it are urgent issues that need to be addressed.

Nature-Culture Mapping in the Trans-Himalayas by Radhika Kothari

Tso Moriri-Korzok (Ladakh-India), located in the Trans-Himalayas and at the edge of the Tibetan plateau is a unique bio-diverse wetland above 4500m (asl). It is locally protected, an international Ramsar site and on the Tentative list for World Heritage. The Changpa, nomadic pastoralists, who have inhabited this landscape for several centuries display a complex yet an eloquent interface with nature evident in their way of life. The region is highly vulnerable to climate change with a decrease in snowfall, extreme climatic events, warming trends, changes in productivity of grasslands affecting both wildlife and herding practices. Additionally, mass tourism, geopolitical conflicts, irregular policies void of coping or adaptation strategies are further increasing the vulnerability of ecosystems and breaking the social-cultural fabric of the Changpa nomads. The project purpose aims to relook Tsomoriri-Korzok to map spatial overlaps between Changpa and the wetland ecosystem to showcase interdependencies, interactions or overlaps between nature and cultural systems that can guide future landscape management and conservation with the onset of these socio-ecological changes.

Nature-Culture Linkages in the Cu Lao Cham – Hoi An World Biosphere Reserve by Thao Le Ngoc

The Cu Lao Cham – Hoi An World Biosphere Reserve (CBR) was recognized by UNESCO in 2009 based on natural and cultural values. Currently, these values are facing challenges from disaster threats and social-economic development. Heavy typhoons and floods are impacting the ancient town- a World Heritage site since 1999 and part of the buffer zone of the CBR, collapsing riverbanks and eroding beaches. Sediment and pollution from the mainland are attacking and killing coral-reefs and sea-grass beds. On the other hand, there are many development and investment plans on the river sand-dunes and beaches. These are making changes to the natural morphology, fragmenting the aquatic habitat and altering the wildlife cycle. The most important characteristic of the CBR compared to other protected areas in Vietnam is the need of a harmonization between the natural and the human ecology. The Marine Protected Area connected to Hoi An ancient town has a zoning with effective implementation and management. This innovation has created a large space for stakeholders to work together through system-thinking, developing landscape planning, inter-sectoral coordination and economic development.

Recovery Of Traditional Tibetan Villages Post Earthquake In World Natural Heritage Site Jiuzhaigou Valley by Hongtao Liu

This presentation is based on the survey of the damage and recovery status of Tibetan traditional villages in Jiuzhaigou World Natural Heritage post-earthquake, to understand the basic situation of Tibetan village after the earthquake, as well as the problems caused in the process of recovery. Moreover, in this presentation the author reflects on the conservation and development of traditional villages with cultural heritage value in natural heritage sites from the features of Tibetan architecture, the problems of community development, and the requirements for disaster prevention and mitigation.

Rapa Nui World Heritage Site - Initiatives and Challenges for the Risk Management by María Andrea Margotta Ruiz

Rapa Nui National Park, as a World Cultural Heritage Site is strongly related to the natural environment and the risk factors related to this condition. Some studies have been conducted in recent years to monitor the involvement of coastline erosion caused of changes to oceanic waters related to the effects of climate change as well as others risk factors. Since 2017, the National Park administration is carried out by the Polynesian Indigenous Community Ma'u Henua, created on 2016 and constituted by members of the Rapa Nui indigenous community. In terms of risk factors, fires are also a threat that is rather well controlled, although recently and in particular last year there have been worrying episodes that have alerted and generated studies to develop risk control measures in that sense. Natural disasters related to earthquakes and tsunamis are to this day the object of a greater preventive efforts, in this sense, it is interesting to review the role that the local community can play.

Disaster Risk at Permanent Residence in Siosar Protected Forest: A Preliminary Study by Petrayuna Omega

The Indonesian government used around 416 hectares of Siosar Protected Forest owned by the Forestry Ministry for residential and farming area in 2016 for the relocation of three villages in 2016 affected by the eruption of Mount Sinabung. The aim of this case study is to explore the existing problems in the Siosar Protected Tropical Rainforest which is being used as a permanent residence for Mount Sinabung refugees through observation and interviews to the head of local board for disaster and several people in Siosar area. This article reports the findings related to the efforts for disaster risk reduction of the permanent residence in the conservation area based on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The government has already developed some disaster risk reduction plans but it needs to take a new step in order to involve all the stakeholders including the community with its cultural value of "gotong royong" and work together to implement the disaster risk reduction plans. This report aims at increasing awareness of the need to include all stakeholders in elaborating and implementing disaster risk reduction plans.

Natural UNESCO designated sites as platforms for disaster risk reduction by Irina Pavlova

UNESCO-designated sites (World Heritage sites, Biosphere Reserves and UNESCO Global Geoparks) promote sustainable development and focus on the protection of natural and cultural heritage or the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and geological resources. More than 2000 UNESCO-designated sites may be partly or entirely exposed to natural hazards and extreme weather events, with potential impacts on the communities living in or near the sites, and on their livelihoods. Because of their high cultural and symbolic value, the impact of the loss or damage of a UNESCO-designated site can resonate across the world. At the same time, these iconic sites have tremendous potential as platforms to share knowledge on Disaster Risk Reduction. Many UNESCO-designated sites have community and tourism-oriented programmes to raise awareness about the source of natural hazards, associated risks and ways to reduce their impact.

The Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area by Lance Syme

The Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area (GBMWHA) is managed as a wilderness and is subject to frequent incidents of bush fire or wildfires. These fires have a catastrophic effect on the natural environment and also on the Aboriginal rock art. Wild fires have the potential to impact large tracts of land

within the GBMWHA and once started there are very hard if not impossible to stop. Fire reach such an intense level of heat that they burn through the canopy of the gum trees not just the understory of shrubs and bushes. Many Australian natives need to be exposed to bush fire for their overall health but wildfires burn too strongly and seeds affected by wild fires do not germinate. Aboriginal rock art sites suffer greatly during periods of fire. The sandstone upon which the rock art is drawn heats up and causes the surface to dry out and separate away, this is called spalling. As this occurs pieces of the rock art fall off and get tramples into the earth. Recently the GBMWHA has also been subject to proposals for an increase to dam wall height of the major water supply dam for Sydney. This increase will result in thousands of kilometers of additional land being subject to inundation by the dam waters.

Kaho'olawe Island Reserve by Ryan Yamane

This presentation will describe the history of Kahoolawe and investigate options to support their long-term restoration and resource management. "Kaho'olawe represents both the end result of human influenced environmental degradation and the beginning of collaborative healing as a force to mend our planet's damaged environments while restoring its people" (Kaho'olawe Island Reserve Commission Financial Self-Sufficiency and Sustainability Plan, December 2016.) Kahoolawe faces significant natural and man-made threats. Currently, bomb ordinances both still remain on land and sea and due to significant wind and rain erosion, there is very little top soil for vegetation growth. Kahoolawe is directly impacted by climate change and has no fresh water access. As temperatures rise, it becomes much more difficult to plant native Hawaiian vegetation for reforestation. I will describe the unique history of Kahoolawe in Hawaii, then I will discuss the challenges it faces. Finally, I will propose some options to assist with stability and the promotion of Cultural Heritage conservation resiliency.

Lamu Old Town: balancing economic development with conservation of heritage by Hoseah Wanderi

Kenya is rich in heritage enhanced by its many cultures interacting with a wide diversity of ecological zones. Although biodiversity in those ecological zones remains highly protected through the various Kenyan legislative frameworks, there are still conservation challenges that negatively affect it. These challenges mainly emanate from economic development and climatic change. Even though the development chiefly impact on nature, research indicates that there is a direct correlation of threats on biodiversity to the livelihoods of communities. Lamu Old Town is a classic example of a predominant *Swahili* culture that thrived on marine resources which now face an unfavorable future as a result of LAPSSET development project whose final result is expected to change Lamu's biodiversity and culture. This paper evaluates the two variables; conservation of biodiversity and livelihoods in the Lamu World Heritage Site, a historical coastal town with over 700 hundred years of continuous occupation.

Matara and Galle Forts: Coastal Cultural Heritage Conservation from Matara Fort to Galle Fort in Southern Sri Lanka by Bohingamuwa Wijerathne

The southern coastal belt of Sri Lanka is unique for its natural and cultural setting. It has a rich biodiversity that comprises diverse maritime species, mangroves and forest covers that provided the lifeline of coastal communities for centuries. The cultural evolution in this region, therefore, is a result of human interaction with its environment. The cultural heritage in this region is also unique for its multicultural character, as it was occupied by the Portuguese, Dutch and English colonials from 1505 to 1948. This paper, based on Galle and Matara Forts, examines issues related to coastal cultural heritage conservation in Southern Sri Lanka. Coastal heritage sites are constantly open to sea breeze, sea erosion and also to Tsunami. The heritage in the region was severely affected by tsunami in 2004. Many heritage sites were completely destroyed by sea waves or during post-tsunami reconstruction. Others have been left unattended or renovated with minimal consideration of heritage conservation. Meanwhile, development activities are damaging the coastal ecosystem that reduced the effect of tsunami in some places. This paper highlights the need for immediate recording and preparing risk assessments of heritage sites and making and implementing integrated policies involving all stakeholders. It concludes that the link between natural, human and cultural landscapes should be given due consideration in all heritage interventions.

Annex 2: List of participants*

International Participants

• **Benedict, Xavier** (Culture), Professor, MIDAS Architecture College, India

• **Che Amat, Rohayah** (Culture), Senior Lecturer, Razak Faculty of Technology and Informatics, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

• **Chua, Jefferson** (Culture), Project Coordinator, Philippine National Commission for UNESCO, Philippines

• **Hossain, Mohammad Sazzad** (Culture), Associate Professor, Department of Architecture, Military Institute of Science & Technology, MIST, Bangladesh

• **Kothari, Radhika Vijay** (Nature), Director, Jungwa Foundation, India

• **Kou, Huaiyun** (Culture), Associate Researcher, College of Architecture and Urban Planning, Tongji University, China

• **Le Ngoc, Thao** (Nature), Head of Secretariat, Cham Islands Biosphere Reserve, Vietnam

• **Liu, Hongtao** (Culture), Associate Professor, Southwest Jiaotong University, China

• **Margotta Ruiz, María Andrea** (Culture), Technical Specialist, Cultural Heritage National Service, Ministry of Culture, Chile

• **Omega, Petrayuna Dian** (Culture), Lecturer and Researcher, Krida Wacana Christian University, Indonesia

• **Pavlova, Irina Olegovna** (Nature), Consultant, UNESCO, Natural Sciences Sector, Section on Earth Sciences and Geo-Hazards Risk Reduction, Russia

• **Syme, Lance** (Culture), Principal, Kayandel Archaeological Services, Australia

• **Yamane, Ryan** (Nature), Representative, Hawaii State Legislature, US

• **Wanderi, Hoseah** (Culture), Focal Point of the World Heritage Convention, National Museums of Kenya, Kenya

• **Wijerathne, Bohingamuwa** (Culture), Senior Lecturer, Department of History and Archaeology at the University of Ruhuna, Sri Lanka

Nature Sector: 4 (26,7%) – Culture Sector: 11 (73,3%) - Total: 15 (100%)

Students from the University of Tsukuba

• Tesfay Asfha, Alula (Culture), Doctoral student, World Heritage Studies

• Mamoun, Ola (Nature), Master student, Life and Environmental Sciences

• Okin, Yllah (Nature), Master student, Life and Environmental Sciences

• Richards, Delmaria (Nature), Master student, Life and Environmental Sciences

Nature Sector: 3 (75%) – Culture Sector: 1 (25%) - Total: 4 (100%)

* By alphabetical order

Guest speakers and resource persons

- **Abe, Takuzo,** Researcher, Division of Agriculture and Fishery of Minami-Sanriku town
- **Buckley, Kristal,** Lecturer, Deakin University and World Heritage Advisor, ICOMOS
- **Dazai, Akihiro,** Director, Sustainability Centre of Minami-Sanriku town
- **Endo, Kenji,** Representative, NPO Minami-Sanriku Learning Center
- **Hirai, Takuya,** Director, Marine Learning Institute
- **Jigyasu, Rohit,** UNESCO Chairholder, Ritsumeikan University and Vice-President, ICOMOS
- **King, Joseph,** Unit Director, ICCROM – Sites Unit
- **Kudo, Mayumi,** Priestess, Kaminoyama Hachimangu Shrine
- **Murti, Radhika,** Director, IUCN Global Ecosystem Management Programme
- **Muraoka, Kenichi,** Representative, Council of Minami-Sanriku town
- **Niimura, Yasushi,** Park Ranger, Sanriku Fukko (Reconstruction) National Park
- **Oikawa, Tsukasa,** Director, Hiraizumi World Cultural Heritage Center
- **Okuda, Naohisa,** Representative, Ministry of the Environment of Japan
- **Shimotsuma, Kumiko,** Representative, Agency of Cultural of Affairs, Japan
- **Sugawara, Hiroki,** Director, Historical Museum of Jomon Village, Oku-Matsushima
- **Wijesuriya, Gamini,** Former Project Manager, ICCROM – Sites Unit
- **Yamauchi, Namiko,** Lecturer, Keisen Jogakuen University

Organizing Team

- **Inaba, Nobuko**, Professor World Heritage Studies and Certificate Programme on Nature Conservation, CBWNCL Programme co-Director
- **Ishizawa, Maya**, Researcher World Heritage Studies and Certificate Programme on Nature Conservation, CBWNCL Programme Coordinator
- **Yoshida, Masahito**, Chair World Heritage Studies and Certificate Programme on Nature Conservation, CBWNCL Programme co-Director

Staff of the World Heritage Studies/Certificate Programme on Nature Conservation

- **Nakasendo, Miyuki**, Administrative Assistant, World Heritage Studies
- **Suda, Maiko**, Research Coordinator, Certificate Programme on Nature Conservation
- **Uribe Chinen, Claudia**, Research Assistant, World Heritage Studies
- **Yasojima, Chitose**, Administrative Assistant, Certificate Programme on Nature Conservation

Annex 3: Program of the CBWNCL 2018

MODULE 1: International Symposium
Venue: Tsukuba International Congress Center

Friday, 21 September
THEME: III INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON NATURE-CULTURE LINKAGES IN HERITAGE CONSERVATION IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC. DISASTERS AND RESILIENCE

09:30 - 10:00	Open doors
10:00 - 10:10	**Opening Address** by Professor Masahito Yoshida, UNESCO Chair on Nature-Culture Linkages in Heritage Conservation, University of Tsukuba **Opening Address** by Professor Kyosuke Nagata, President of the University of Tsukuba
10:10 - 10:25	**The role of UNESCO in post-disasters recovery** By Mechtild Rössler, Director UNESCO World Heritage Centre and the Division of Heritage (Video message from Paris)
10:25 - 10:50	**Natural Heritage – A Nature-based Solution for Resilience to Disasters** by Radhika Murti, Director Global Ecosystem Management Programme, IUCN
10:50 – 11:15	**Reducing Disaster Risks and Building Resilience of Cultural Heritage: Challenges and Opportunities** by Rohit Jigyasu, UNESCO Chairholder on Cultural Heritage and Disaster Risk Management, Ritsumeikan University/ICOMOS Vice-President, ICORP President
11:15 - 11:30	Coffee Break
11:30 - 11:55	**Development of the Sanriku Fukko (Reconstruction) National Park** by Naohisa Okuda, Ministry of the Environment of Japan
11:55 - 12:20	**Disaster Risk Management for Cultural Heritage in Japan** by Kumiko Shimotsuma, Agency for Cultural Affairs, Japan
12:20 - 12:50	**Panel Discussion** Chaired by Professor Masahito Yoshida, University of Tsukuba
12:50 - 13:50	Lunch Break
13:50 - 14:15	**Key Issues for Disasters and Resilience in line with World Heritage Policy Guidance** by Joseph King, Director, Sites Unit, ICCOM
14:15 – 16:00	**Roundtable Discussion with** Kristal Buckley, Deakin University/ICOMOS Rohit Jigyasu, Risumeikan University/ICOMOS/ICORP Joseph King, ICCROM Radhika Murti, IUCN Naohisa Okuda, Ministry of the Environment of Japan Kumiko Shimotsuma, Agency for Cultural Affairs, Japan Gamini Wijesuriya, former ICCROM Chaired by Professor Nobuko Inaba, University of Tsukuba
16:00 - 16:20	Coffee Break
16:20 - 17:00	**Q&A/Conclusions and Closing Remarks** Chairs: Masahito Yoshida, University of Tsukuba Nobuko Inaba, University of Tsukuba Maya Ishizawa, University of Tsukuba

MODULE 2: Understanding Nature-Culture Linkages in the Context of Disasters and Resilience
Venue: Humanities and Social Sciences Building Seminar Room B218

Saturday, 22 September
THEME: GENERAL CONCEPTS

10:00 - 10:30	Introduction
10:30 - 11:30	**LECTURE 1: The World Heritage System Part 1** Lecturer: Dr. Gamini Wijesuriya, former ICCROM
11:30 - 12:30	**LECTURE 2: The World Heritage System Part 2** Lecturer: Ms. Kristal Buckley, Deakin University/ICOMOS
12:30 - 13:00	Q&A + Discussion
13:00 - 14:00	Lunch Break
14:00 - 16:45	Presentations by participants
14:00 - 14:30	**Historic Cities of the Straits of Malacca UNESCO World Heritage Site: Threats and Challenges** by Rohayah Che Amat, Malaysia
14:30 - 15:00	**Lamu Old Town: balancing economic development with conservation of heritage** by Hoseah Wanderi, Kenya
15:00 - 15:30	**Dujiangyan Ancient Town in Sichuan Province, China** by Huaiyun Kou, China
15:30 - 15:45	Break
15:45 - 16:15	**Matara and Galle Forts: Coastal Cultural Heritage Conservation from Matara Fort to Galle Fort in Southern Sri Lanka** by Bohingamuwa Wijerathne, Sri Lanka
16:15 - 16:45	**Integrated approach for disaster resilience & management at Mahasthan heritage site** by Mohammad Sazzad, Bangladesh
16:45 - 17:30	**Participant's report and Wrap-up**

Sunday, 23 September
THEME: DISASTER RISK REDUCTION FOR CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

10:00 - 11:00	**LECTURE 3: Cultural Heritage and Disaster Risk Reduction** Lecturer: Dr. Rohit Jigyasu, Ritsumeikan University/ICOMOS
11:00 - 11:30	Q&A + Discussion
11:30 - 12:30	**LECTURE 4: Ecosystems-based Disaster Risk Reduction** Lecturer: Ms. Radhika Murti, IUCN
12:30 - 13:00	Q&A + Discussion
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch Break
14:00 - 16:45	Presentations by participants
14:00 - 14:30	**The Mixed Heritage Values of Mayon Volcano Natural Park and the Place of Narrative in Disaster Response** by Jefferson Chua, Philippines
14:30 - 15:00	**Disaster Risk at Permanent Residence in Siosar Protected Forest: A Preliminary Study** by Petrayuna Omega, Indonesia
15:00 - 15:30	**Recovery of Traditional Tibetan Villages Post Earthquake in World Natural Heritage Site Jiuzhaigou Valley** by Hongtao Liu, China
15:30 - 15:45	Break
15:45 - 16:15	**Nature-Culture Linkages in the Cu Lao Cham – Hoi An World Biosphere Reserve** by Thao Le, Vietnam
16:15 - 16:45	**Natural UNESCO designated sites as platforms for disaster risk reduction** by Irina Pavlova, Russia
16:45 - 17:30	**Participant's report and Wrap-up**

Monday, 24 September
THEME: JAPANESE EXPERIENCE

10:00 - 11:00	**LECTURE 5: Japanese experience on Disaster and Resilience – A case study of Sawara Historic Town** Lecturer: Professor Masahito Yoshida and Professor Nobuko Inaba, University of Tsukuba

11:00 - 11:30	Q&A + Discussion
12:30 - 13:00	**LECTURE 6: Introduction to the Field Trip** Lecturer: Dr. Maya Ishizawa, University of Tsukuba
13:00 - 14:00	Lunch Break
14:00 - 16:45	Presentations by participants
14:00 - 14:30	**The Confluence of Environment, History, and Cultural Landscape of Pulicat Lagoon** by Xavier Benedict, India
14:30 - 15:00	**Kaho'olawe Island Reserve** by Ryan Yamane, Hawaii, US
15:00 - 15:30	**Rapa Nui World Heritage Site – Initiatives and Challenges for the Risk Management** by Andrea Margotta, Chile
15:30 - 15:45	Break
15:45 - 16:15	**Nature-Culture Mapping in the Trans-Himalayas** by Radhika Kothari, India
16:15 - 16:45	**The Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area** by Lance Syme, Australia
16:45 - 17:30	**Participant's report and Wrap-up**

MODULE 3: Management, Implementation and Governance - Disasters and Resilience
Venue: Tohoku region

Tuesday, 25 September
THEME: HIRAIZUMI WORLD HERITAGE SITE

06:50 - 08:30	Departure from Tsukuba to Omiya by bus
09:06 - 10:15	Omiya to Sendai by Shinkansen (Bullet train)
10:30 - 12:00	Sendai to Hiraizumi by bus
12:00 - 13:00	Lunch Break
13:00 - 14:15	Visit to Chusonji (Buddhist Temple)
14:30 - 15:30	Visit to Hiraizumi World Cultural Heritage Centre Lecture by Mr. Tsukasa Oikawa, Director, Hiraizumi World Cultural Heritage Centre
15:30 - 16:10	Visit to Motsuji (Buddhist Temple and gardens)
16:20	Leave Hiraizumi to Minami-Sanriku Town

Wednesday, 26 September
THEME: SANRIKU RECONSTRUCTION NATIONAL PARK

09:00 - 09:30	Lecture about the impact of the Great East Earthquake and Tsunami in Minami-Sanriku Town Lecture by Mr. Kenji Endo, Representative, NPO Minami-Sanriku Learning Center
09:30 - 10:00	Departure from Iriyado to Minami-Sanriku Town Hall
10:00 - 12:00	Visit to Minami-Sanriku Town Hall Lecture by Dr. Takuzo Abe, Researcher, Division of Agriculture and Fishery, Minami-Sanriku Town Lecture by Mr. Akihiro Dazai, Director, Sustainability Centre, Minami-Sanriku Town
12:00 - 13:00	Lunch
13:00 - 16:45	Visit to Kaminoyama Hachimangu Shrine Lecture by Ms. Mayumi Kudo, Priestess, Kaminoyama Hachimangu Shrine Stay at Iriyado

Thursday, 27 September
THEME: SANRIKU RECONSTRUCTION NATIONAL PARK

09:30 - 10:00	Departure from Iriyado to the Marine Visitor Centre
10:00 - 12:30	Visit to Marine Visitor Centre Lecture by Mr. Takuya Hirai, Director, Marine Learning Institute Lecture by Mr. Yasushi Niimura, Park Ranger, Sanriku Fukko Reconstruction National Park, Ministry of the Environment

12:00 - 13:00	Lunch Break
13:00 - 16:45	Visit to Marine Visitor Centre Lecture by Mr. Kenichi Muraoka, Fisherman and Member of the Council of Minami-Sanriku Town, Chairman, Association for Preservation of Gyozanryu Mitobe Shishiodori (Deer Dance)
16:45 - 17:15	Visit to Togura Shrine
	Stay at Iriyado

Friday, 28 September
THEME: MATSUSHIMA, PLACE OF SCENIC BEAUTY

08:30 - 11:00	Departure from Iriyado to the Historical Museum of Jomon Village, Oku-Matsushima
09:30 - 11:30	Visit to the Historical Museum of Jomon Village, Oku-Matsushima Lecture by Mr. Hiroki Sugawara, Curator, Director of Historical Museum of Jomon Village Okumatsuyama
11:30 - 12:30	Lunch Break
12:30 - 14:30	Visit to Zuiganji Temple
14:40 - 16:00	Departure from Matsushima to Sendai by bus
16:34 - 18:10	Sendai to Omiya by Shinkansen
18:30 - 20:00	Omiya to Tsukuba by bus

Saturday, 29 September

Free Day

MODULE 4: Reflection on Theory and Practice
Venue: Humanities and Social Sciences Building Seminar Room B218

Sunday, 30 September

10:00 - 13:00	Working groups
13:00 - 14:00	Lunch
14:00 - 17:00	Working groups

Monday, 1 October

10:00 - 13:00	Working groups
13:00 - 14:00	Lunch Break
14:00 - 17:00	Presentation of Participants Q&A + Discussion Feedback from Resource Persons
17:00 - 18:00	Delivery of Certificates and Farewell